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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Second estimate Canadian grain crops for 1935 reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Acreage, wheat 24,119,000 acres (23,985,000), oats 14,097,000 (13,730,800), barley 3,886,000 (3,612,500), rye 769,000 (734,900), flaxseed 215,000 acres (226,900); production: wheat 273,971,000 bushels (275,849,000), oats 416,369,000 (341,190,000), barley 87,512,000 (63,742,000), rye 10,610,000 (5,423,000), flaxseed 1,433,000 bushels (910,400). As in 1934, threshing returns did not fully substantiate the first estimates of production made in September. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, November 13, 1935.)

Argentine wheat and flaxseed growing conditions generally good in northern half of cereal zone, but southern half, especially in southwest, needs rain. Wheat, although late, is doing well in north, poorly in south. Crop prospects declining in latter region. Flaxseed is in thrifty condition and crop prospects have improved. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, November 15, 1935.)

Australian wheat yield expected to be poor in a great part of Western Australia, but in South Australia a plentiful yield is expected, due to favorable weather during the past month. In New South Wales and Victoria the weather is generally very favorable, with rainfall general and crop condition good. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 15, 1935.)

Taiwan (Formosa) rice area and production for 1935 estimated at 733,000 acres and 1,394,991,000 pounds, cleaned, compared with 713,000 acres and 1,417,159,000 pounds in 1934. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 13, 1935.)

British hops area and production for 1935 estimated at 18,251 acres and 27,810,000 pounds compared with 18,037 acres and 29,008,000 pounds in 1934. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, November 15, 1935.)

Egyptian cotton ginned to end of October reported at 683,400 bales of 478 pounds net, of which 42,065 bales of Sakellaridis variety, compared with total of 589,000 bales to end of October 1934, of which 42,000 bales of Sakellaridis variety. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 15, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent production estimates

The estimated 1935 wheat production of 45 countries reporting remains unchanged at 3,356,611,000 bushels, no revisions having been received during the past week. The comparable total for 1934 was increased, however, to 3,336,990,000 bushels by a revised estimate for the Argentine crop, which is now placed at 240,669,000 bushels instead of 238,317,000 bushels as reported earlier.

The 1935 rye crop in 30 countries still totals 958,947,000 bushels as compared with 926,352,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1934.

The Shanghai wheat market

Wheat and flour prices advanced by about 10 percent on the Shanghai market during the three weeks ended November 9, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is attributed to the devaluation of the Chinese currency, which declined about 20 percent. With the present exchange rates maintained by the Government, fluctuations in prices are expected to be less marked in the future, but it is believed that quotations on wheat and flour will have to advance in order to be more comparable with import prices. Mills were operating at about 60-percent capacity, some firms having closed because of a shortage of wheat. Others have enough wheat to last from one to seven weeks only. Wheat buyers in the country have been more successful, however, in securing domestic wheat since higher prices went into effect. Flour stocks in Shanghai totaled about 1,000,000 bags, with demand from North China only fair. In the Yangtze Valley and in South China, the flour demand was about the same as in the corresponding season of 1934.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for January shipment, were quoted in cents per bushel as follows: Australia, New South Wales, 89, South Australia 91. Domestic standard wheat for November delivery was 77 cents per bushel, December, 80 cents. Domestic flour for November delivery was 87 cents per bag of 49 pounds, December 88, January 89 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.47 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of wheat into China during September totaled 722,000 bushels, all of which came from Australia, as compared with 809,000 bushels imported in September 1934, practically all of which originated in the United States. Flour imports in September were reported in barrels as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Australia 20,000 (8,000), Canada 16,000 (7,000), United States 6,000 (9,000), Japan 3,000 (1,000), total 45,000 (25,000).

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Flour imports into South Manchuria, as reported for September by Vice Consul Perkins at Dairen, totaled 731,000 bags, of which 432,000 bags originated in Japan and 299,000 in Australia. In September 1934, imports totaled 2,295,000 bags, of which 876 bags were shipped by Japan and 1,007,000 by Australia.

Danubian wheat-relief developments

There has been considerable interest displayed by the Danubian countries in recent discussions pertaining to the formation of political blocs or customs unions, according to a report from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. One of the groups includes Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, the other Germany, Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Both of these groupings visualize closer trade relations between industrial countries on the one hand and agricultural countries on the other, thus affording a basis for a freer exchange of goods.

Minimum prices fixed by the so-called Rome Agreement on Hungarian wheat were exceeded during September and October in company with the advances made on world markets. Exports to Austria therefore fell off, and it was announced in early October that the contract price for these exports referred to wheat of common grades only. Hungarian exporters ceased to offer common grades, and sales of good or very good grades took place at higher prices. Austrian importers then took steps toward securing common grades of wheat from Russia.

The Anglo-Rumanian agreement, concluded in July 1935, provided for the shipment of 1,800,000 bushels of Rumanian wheat to the United Kingdom. The sterling proceeds for this and for 1,400,000 bushels of barley were to be received by the Bank of England on or before November 1, 1935, to be distributed among British exporters of goods to Rumania, the Rumanian Government, and the National Bank of Rumania. Up to October 15, however, the value of wheat and barley exports had amounted to only about £50,000 (\$245,000) which was much below the £270,000 (\$1,330,000) originally visualized.

As a result of certain guarantees granted Rumania in a recent agreement with Germany, the former country canceled its clearing agreement with Austria effective November 1, 1935. It is reported that the Rumanian Government handled 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1934 and 12,000,000 bushels in 1933 at a net loss of about 200,000,000 Lei (about \$1,578,000 at the current rate of exchange). Operations in 1935 are expected by the trade to cover about 8,600,000 bushels. The Central Cooperative, which represents the Government, is said to have contracted for the sale of about 3,700,000 bushels up to October 15, but deliveries from farmers fell far below this amount. Sales from the 1935 crop, either direct or indirect, made by the Government on free markets at favorable

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prices have been in sufficient volume to indicate that the proposed contract with Italy and Austria for 3,700,000 bushels would not be completed, this having been negotiated on a barter basis.

Since prices obtained abroad for Rumanian wheat have improved, the export premium was reduced on October 12 from 100 Lei to 70 Lei per quintal (22 cents to 15 cents per bushel at current rate of exchange). The export premium on flour was reduced to correspond with that on wheat. The processing tax of 90 Lei per quintal (32 cents per 100 pounds) collected from mills on flour sold for home consumption totaled about 125,000,000 Lei (\$986,000) during the first three months of its application. Although evasions of this tax are said to be increasing, the revenue so derived has been sufficient to assure the regular payment of export premiums.

The Rumanian "consumption tax" on flour of 25 Lei per quintal (9 cents per 100 pounds), in force until October 10, has been converted, at the request of the millers, into an annual assessment based on the grinding capacity of the mills. The price of dark bread in Bucharest was fixed on September 18 at 5 Lei per loaf of .8 kilogram (about 2 cents per pound), and the mayor announced on October 12 that he was opposed to any increase in the price.

In Yugoslavia, the Privileged Export Company was reported to have received by September 30 only about 1,300,000 bushels of wheat from the 1935 crop. Of this, about 550,000 bushels were resold to the army in August and September. It was officially stated on September 24 that no sales had been made abroad. Exports will probably not take place until foreign prices are more in line with domestic quotations. For this reason, negotiations with Czechoslovakia for the sale of 3,700,000 bushels of wheat and with Austria for about half that amount have been dropped. In early September, the Privileged Export Company was paying 118-120 dinars per quintal for wheat (73-75 cents per bushel); a month later the price had advanced to 137 dinars per quintal (85 cents per bushel), and further increases were expected.

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F E E D G R A I N S

Summary of recent feed-grain information

The 1935 corn production in 12 countries reported, which in 1934 accounted for about 82 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia, totals 2,785,693,000 bushels, which is 33 percent greater than the production in the same countries last year. The European countries

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reported show a decrease of about 25 percent. The first estimate of the corn crop in Austria is 4,023,000 bushels compared with 6,102,000 in 1934 and 5,286,000 bushels for the 5 years 1930-1934.

The acreage planted to corn in Argentina is expected to be about 5 percent above last year. Production during the past season is now placed at 450,762,000 bushels, compared with 452,730,000 bushels previously reported. Total stocks of Argentine corn on October 15 were officially placed at 191,328,000 bushels. Local consumption of corn this season, which is estimated at 95,270,000 bushels, is about twice as large as normal, due to the increased feeding of corn to livestock as a result of the drought. Exports from April 1 to November 1 were approximately 190,000,000 bushels.

The 1935 oats production in 28 countries so far reported, which last year accounted for nearly 94 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,198,254,000 bushels, which is about 31 percent above the 1934 production in the same countries. There is a decline of about 3 percent in the European countries reported.

The 1935 barley production in 35 countries so far reported, which in 1934 accounted for more than 83 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, totals 1,293,616,000 bushels, an increase of about 11 percent over the production in the same countries in 1934. The European countries reported show a decrease of about 4 percent, the North African countries a 33 percent decrease, and the Asiatic countries a decrease of a little over 4 percent.

C O T T O N A N D O T H E R F I B E R S

Further reduction in cotton crop of northern Brazil

Recent heavy rains have reduced previous trade estimates of the 1935-36 cotton crop in Northern Brazil by from 10 to 20 percent, according to a cable from Consul Haering at Pernambuco. This would mean a crop in that part of Brazil of from 750,000 to 850,000 bales of 478 pounds each instead of the crop of 940,000 bales previously expected by the trade, the lower estimate being only slightly above the official estimate of the crop harvested in this section of Brazil in 1934.

These estimates are made by the trade in Brazil and are entirely unofficial. The first official estimate of the 1935-36 crop in Northern Brazil, made several months ago was for a harvest of 1,054,000 bales.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The second official estimate is expected about the end of November and, judging from the recent trade estimates, will probably show a reduction from the first. The final official estimate will not be released until toward the end of March 1936. The 1934-35 crop in Northern Brazil amounted to 722,000 bales, which was an increase of 61 percent over the 1933-34 crop of 448,000 bales.

The crop now being harvested in Northern Brazil will represent only a part of the total 1935-36 cotton crop of Brazil. The remainder will be supplied by Southern Brazil, where planting is only now nearing completion, and the crop will be harvested during the first six months of 1936. It is still too early, therefore, to make a satisfactory estimate of the total crop for the season. During the year ended July 1935 the Brazilian crop amounted to 1,332,000 bales compared with 1,015,000 bales in the preceding year. Approximately 54 percent of the 1934-35 crop, or 722,000 bales, was credited to Northern Brazil and 46 percent, or 610,000 bales, to Southern Brazil.

Improvement indicated in Japanese imports of American cotton

American cotton imports into Japan during September held their own better than those of Indian, according to Acting Agricultural Commissioner Fred J. Rossiter at Shanghai, quoting Vice Consul W. P. McConaughy at Kobe. Imports for coming months are expected to be larger, due to recent active buying of American cotton and to the greater stability of the present Japanese cotton situation.

September raw-cotton imports were below average; this was largely due to the fact that many importers postponed buying in anticipation of lower prices. Imports of cotton other than American and Indian during September were proportionately large. Total September imports were 117,108 bales (of 500 pounds) compared with 145,312 bales for the same month a year ago, and a September 5-year average of 157,922 bales. The following figures show the September imports in bales of 500 pounds from cotton exporting countries:

Country	Amount	Country	Amount
	<u>Bales</u>		<u>Bales</u>
United States....	51,476	Mexico.....	2,402
India.....	38,406	Egypt.....	1,620
Peru.....	8,631	Korea.....	160
China.....	7,984	Others.....	799
Brazil.....	5,632	Total.....	117,108

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Stocks of raw cotton in Japan at the end of September were at the lowest level since December 1931. Visible stocks of American cotton were 62,705 bales as against 262,300 bales on the same date a year ago and a 5-year September average of 217,229 bales. Stocks of Indian cotton at the end of September amounted to 169,483 bales, and those from all other cotton-growing countries to 28,620 bales. The total visible cotton stocks amounted to 261,808 bales as against last year's September stocks of 670,990 and the 5-year average of 396,000 bales.

Yarn production, which in September amounted to 289,273 bales (of 400 pounds), was the highest since June. The prices for the month averaged \$59.84 per bale as against \$60.20 per bale in August. Yarn stocks remained stationary during September. Exports of cloth in September were 215,827,000 square yards; with one exception, this was the smallest amount since January. Following the trend of yarn prices, cloth prices were slightly lower in September compared with those in August.

German production of synthetic fibers increasing

The total 1934 German production of rayon yarn and of rayon staple fiber, such as Vistra, Cuprama, Aceta, and Flox, usually referred to as cut fibers, amounted to 106,229,000 pounds compared with 75,018,000 pounds in 1933, an increase of 42 percent, according to official estimates of the German Statistical Office just received from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere in Berlin. The German consumption of cotton in recent years has averaged around 1,300,000 bales (about 620,000,000 pounds) annually. The official German statistics do not separate rayon production from the production of cut or staple fibers. It is believed, however, that the production of cut fibers increased to a greater extent than that of rayon of continuous filament. According to commercial estimates, approximately 19 percent, or 19,841,000 pounds, of the total artificial fiber production in 1934 consisted of the so-called cut fibers. The balance of 86,387,000 pounds represents the output of rayon of continuous filament plus some usable waste. See table, page 714.

The production of cut fibers in Germany is a relatively new industry compared with that of rayon production. The former are referred to as cut fibers as they are cut and curled so as to be adaptable for spinning in mixtures with raw cotton, wool, flax, and hemp. The four principal types of synthetic cut fibers now being produced in Germany are Vistra, Cuprama, Aceta, and Flox. Vistra is the dominant type. In Germany, it is made entirely from spruce and beech wood. Flox is made from the same raw material but is considered inferior to Vistra. Cuprama and Aceta are made from cotton linters and cotton waste. The 1934 output of 19,841,000 pounds of these cut fibers compares with 9,921,000 pounds in 1933, an increase of 100 percent. The average for the four years ended with 1932 was 5,291,000 pounds.

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The 1934 rayon production in Germany also shows an increase but at a lower rate than that for cut fibers. The trade estimate of 86,387,000 pounds, including usable waste, for 1934 compares with 65,097,000 pounds produced in 1933, an increase of about 33 percent. The average production of rayon during the four years ended with 1932 amounted to 61,334,000 pounds annually, according to trade estimates.

No estimates of 1935 production are available as yet. There are indications, however, that governmental encouragement of national self-sufficiency has resulted in a considerable extension not only in existing plants but also in the erection of entirely new enterprises for the production of artificial fibers. Recent reports indicate, on the other hand, that this trend now seems to be giving way in favor of the use of the traditional raw materials imported from foreign countries. Imports of these raw materials, however, are being obtained as far as possible from countries able and willing to accept German goods in exchange.

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TOBACCO

Oriental production of flue-cured tobacco above 1934

The 1935 production of flue-cured tobacco in China is still estimated at 155,000,000 pounds and in Manchuria at 5,000,000 pounds, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. These estimates compare with 1934 production of 140,000,000 pounds and 3,000,000 pounds, respectively. The quality of this year's crop in China is below that of 1934, but for Manchuria and Japan is as good as or better than last year. Unconfirmed reports indicate that total tobacco production in the entire Japanese Empire is above that of 1934, primarily due to increases in flue-cured. For Japan proper the officially reported acreage planted to flue-cured in 1935 is given by Consul Chapman at Tokyo at 33,075 acres compared with 28,578 acres in 1934. The increase in flue-cured has been made largely at the expense of native types, the 1935 acreage of which is given as 52,971 against 56,041 acres the preceding year.

Prices to date this season in China, the only country for which price indications are available, are slightly above those of last season, but it is believed that averages for the season may be below last year in spite of the stiffening of prices resulting from the recent devaluation of the Chinese dollar. Recent unseasonable heavy rains have damaged portions of the cured tobacco still on farms in Shantung. Buyers have been buying only about half of that offered recently because of excess moisture content, and purchases have been made at lower figures. As most buyers cannot redry as rapidly as they purchase, the bulk of their purchases must

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be sufficiently dry for storage. The damaged tobacco will be dried out by farmers and offered for sale later, but will be inferior in quality.

The production and consumption of cigarettes in China have increased materially during the past two months, as evidenced by factory activities. It is believed, however, that the increase is no greater than usual at this season, and that consumption for the year will not exceed that of last year. The Chinese demand for American flue-cured tobacco has been lowered as a result of higher prices at Shanghai, caused by the decrease in the value of the Chinese dollar. A few independent importers have brought in supplies of lower priced American flue-cured from the 1935 crop, hoping to be able to sell at prices which will cover losses on what they hold from the 1934 crop, but important quantities cannot be sold, even at lowered prices. Until late in the season, when a larger proportion of available domestic leaf has been consumed, there is some uncertainty as to whether imports of new-crop American will materially exceed those of last year.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from China during 1935-36 are expected to exceed those of last season as purchases for use in Japan and Manchuria are reported to be above those of 1934-35.

HOPS

The Continental European hop situation

Hop production in Europe in 1935 showed a considerable increase over last year, primarily because of the larger crops in the important producing countries of Germany and Yugoslavia, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals at Berlin. Weather conditions this year, except in Czechoslovakia, were generally more favorable than a year ago and resulted in higher average yields. There was little change in the acreage harvested as this is for the most part under governmental control. The dry weather experienced throughout most of the hop-producing regions resulted in a crop of good quality, particularly in Germany. Export prospects have not kept pace with the increased production because of the special market conditions in Germany and the reduction in supplies available from the important surplus district of Czechoslovakia. It appears, however, that there will be ample supplies, especially of medium quality, for any export demand that now seems likely. Because of high domestic prices in Germany, exports from that country will have to be subsidized.

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Production

Germany has harvested the largest hop crop since 1930, in which year, however, the acreage was considerably larger than at present. The increased production this year is largely the result of increased yields as acreage has changed very little during the last two years. The crop in the Hallertau district, which usually accounts for about two thirds of the German production, was unusually good this year. Last year the crop in that district was severely reduced because of the drought. This season was also drier than usual but only sufficiently so to reduce insect infestation. The quality of the German hops is said to be as good as any in Europe. Drought was experienced in western Czechoslovakia this year, including the important Saz district. As a result, the crop is expected to be 10 to 15 percent below that of 1934. In Yugoslavia a very good crop, both in quantity and quality, is reported this year, placing that country next to Czechoslovakia and Germany in importance. Production in the less important countries of France, Poland, and Belgium also compares favorably with a year ago.

Export prospects

Despite the larger production of hops in Europe this year, the volume of exports will probably be somewhat less than a year ago. Czechoslovakia should continue to be the most important exporter, and substantial shipments are expected from Yugoslavia. Exports from Germany are expected to show some decrease because of a larger domestic utilization and the necessity of paying a substantial subsidy on all exports. The subsidy is necessitated by the fixation of German prices at levels considerably above those existing in other countries. The increased utilization in Germany is due to a larger beer consumption and to the replenishment of brewery stocks, which had been reduced to low levels.

The carry-over of old-crop hops in most European countries this year appears to be smaller than in most recent years. Stocks in France and Belgium were practically depleted by the end of June, and there was only a small carry-over in Czechoslovakia. The improvement in export trade indicated by the depletion of stocks is expected to be about offset by the reduction in shipments to the United States compared with a year ago.

Governmental control

Hop production in practically all of the important producing countries of Europe is under official or semi-official control. This industry, probably more than any other, is recognized as having very definite limitations if profitable operation is to be assured. Germany and Czechoslovakia

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were the leaders in this control movement and other countries have recently joined with them. The control is generally exercised through the regulation of acreage and new plantings. In Germany there are additional market regulations, including fixed prices. While control measures to date have been matters of individual action by the various countries, there appears to be a desire on the part of European producing countries to bring about a certain measure of international cooperation.

Official statistics of acreage and production of hops have not received the attention given to other crops. This was particularly true in earlier years prior to the establishment of production control. The firm of John Barth & Son, of Nürnberg, Germany, however, has compiled data for many years which are believed to give a fairly accurate picture of the yearly changes. These data are shown in the tables on pages 711 and 712.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Spanish pimiento pack smaller

Preliminary reports indicate that the 1935-36 Spanish pack of pimientos will not exceed 80 percent of the unusually heavy quantity canned in 1934-35, according to information received from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attaché in Paris. In general, the quality of the 1935 crop is good, though inferior to the excellent quality of the 1934 production.

Although the 1935 crop is expected to be smaller than that of last year, total supplies for the coming season will be very little under those of 1934-35. Old-crop stocks were fairly well liquidated when the 1934-35 marketing season opened on September 1. However, the 1934-35 pack was unusually heavy, so that supplies available for that season were considerably above those of the preceding year. The 1934-35 demand, while above average, failed to take care of all the supplies, with the result that the current marketing season opened with a larger carry-over than that in existence at the beginning of the preceding season. With the 1935-36 supply situation as indicated, prices are low and a little under those of a year ago (see table on page 713) and the market is quiet.

Total exports of Spanish canned pimientos in 1934-35 were 9 percent lower than in 1933-34, amounting to 13,640,000 pounds compared with 14,934,000 pounds. This reduction in exports, however, was compensated by an increase in domestic demand (especially by the trade of Seville in

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pickled olives for stuffing purposes) so that the total 1934-35 disappearance was very close to that of 1933-34. Shipments of Spanish canned pimientos to the United States in 1934-35 were smaller than those of 1933-34 (see page 713), probably because of the larger quantity canned from the 1934 crop in the latter country.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

New German hog-marketing regulations

Further regulations for the control of the German livestock market were issued October 10, 1935, to take effect October 15, according to H.E. Reed, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. These new measures were made necessary by the continued and increasing shortage of fresh pork on German markets caused in part by the evasion of the maximum price regulations issued the last of August. The first regulation aims at the control of hog sales and provides that all trading must be on a live-weight basis at fixed prices set according to the class of animal sold (see table, page 714). The second regulation limits slaughter of hogs to 70 percent of the comparable 1934 slaughter. The third regulation provides that dealers must obtain their supplies from local livestock markets and may not buy directly from growers. Heavy penalties are provided for evasion of the regulations. An appeal has been made to the trade to cooperate with the Government in alleviating the condition of the market.

The new hog price scale, based on weight classes, is designed to restore some incentive for feeding to heavier weights. With the shortage of hogs, the maximum prices became minimum prices, the spread in prices between classes was wiped out, and a premium was placed on the marketing of light-weight unfinished hogs. While the number of hogs slaughtered has declined, the decline in the quantity of pork produced is greater than is indicated by the slaughter figures, due to the premium placed on the sale of light-weight hogs. Average monthly slaughter weights which are published in Germany are taken from the weights turned in by about a hundred large wholesale slaughterers. The reported average slaughter weight for August was given as 94 kilograms (207 pounds) compared with 96 kilograms for July, and 94 kilograms for the third quarter of 1934. See release, HP-72, "World Hog and Pork Prospects", November 1935.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The accompanying table makes available detailed statistics of principal agricultural imports in 1934-35, 1933-34, and during the 5-year period, 1928-29 to 1932-33, and the 10-year period, 1924-25 to 1933-34. Imports of certain competitive agricultural products, namely butter, canned beef, feeds and fodders, and grains, were greatly increased over 1933-34 and were in excess of the 10-year average and of the 5-year average. These increases are explained in large part by the unprecedented drought of 1934 which reduced domestic supplies of these products to very low levels. Other agricultural imports in the competitive group were below 1933-34 and much smaller than either the 5- or the 10-year average.

Imports of dairy products other than butter were considerably reduced with imports of casein, fresh cream, and fresh milk far below the 10-year and 5-year averages, and cheese imports slightly above 1933-34, but below the earlier averages. Imports of eggs and egg products were substantially higher in 1934-35 than in the previous year (except for frozen eggs), but were below average. Hides and skins were imported in much smaller quantities last year than in 1933-34 or in either of the average periods; the smaller volume of imports can be attributed to the excess in domestic supplies caused by the large slaughter of cattle in the drought areas. Wool imports declined in 1934-35 with the largest share of the reduction appearing for the clothing and combing wools.

Particular attention is called to the 5-year average of principal agricultural imports, 1928-29 to 1932-33, given in the third column of the accompanying table. This is the 5-year average base for minimum quotas provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended August 27, 1935. A part of Section 22 (b) relating to these minimum quotas provides, "That no limitation shall be imposed on the total quantity of any article which may be imported from any country which reduces such permissible total quantity to less than 50 per centum of the average annual quantity of such article which was imported from such country during the period from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive." Any global quotas set up under the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, pursuant to the above regulation, cannot, therefore, be less than 50 percent of the volume of imports shown for any particular product in the 1928-29 to 1932-33 average. The figures given in the accompanying table provide a basis for arriving at the minimum global quotas for any agricultural commodity, provided that quotas are established for all countries supplying that product.

In addition to showing imports of competitive agricultural products, the attached tables contain statistics of imports of the important non-competitive products, such as, coffee, tea, spices, cacao beans, bananas, silk, and rubber. The 7 commodities just enumerated ordinarily account for approximately 40 percent of the total of agricultural imports.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States,
average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual
1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle	No.	251	254	69	245
Hogs	Lb.	5,825	282	6	50
Horses	No.	3	3	3	5
Sheep and goats	No.	22	9	3	5
Poultry	Lb.	1,086	645	1	5
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	4,029	2,062	763	22,393
Casein	Lb.	16,544	12,363	8,116	1,784
Cheese	Lb.	67,001	66,799	46,907	48,446
Cream, fresh	Gal.	2,634	1,332	25	1
Milk, fresh	Gal.	3,530	1,967	40	23
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
<u>Albumen-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	2,695	2,525	361	1,140
Frozen	Lb.	1,231	313	0	0
<u>Yolks-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	4,258	4,507	1,809	3,116
Frozen	Lb.	2,590	1,991	308	1,006
<u>Whole eggs-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	1,038	1,083	7	377
Frozen	Lb.	5,276	4,511	81	5
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	318	295	198	334
<u>Hides and skins:</u>					
<u>Calf skins-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	5,600	4,459	2,972	935
Wet	Lb.	26,315	27,290	21,111	10,994
<u>Cattle hides-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	10,384	6,692	3,745	411
Wet	Lb.	161,000	144,179	136,550	86,156
<u>Goat and kid skins-</u>					
Dried	Lb.	68,413	66,677	78,758	53,354
Wet	Lb.	12,189	12,896	8,636	7,348
<u>Sheep and lamb skins-</u>					
Pickled	Lb.	23,278	29,194	27,826	21,871
Slats, dry & pickled	Lb.	20,069	11,818	13,771	7,066
Woolled, dry & green	Lb.	9,990	8,293	8,700	5,746
Other hides and skins	Lb.	32,943	33,989	28,338	17,920
Total hides and skins	Lb.	370,181	345,487	330,407	211,801

Continued -

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States, average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
<u>Meats:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	19,852	19,566	275	5,038
Pickled	Lb.	3,640	3,908	694	1,177
Canned	Lb.	36,254	45,438	39,543	69,535
Mutton and lamb-	Lb.	1,788	1,322	6	30
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	5,191	2,560	258	1,540
Pickled and salted	Lb.	1,481	1,514	563	550
Hams, shoulders & bacon ..	Lb.	2,108	2,242	1,076	1,898
Poultry-					
Fresh	Lb.	3,302	3,371	264	536
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	465	493	310	301
Miscellaneous meats-					
Other canned meats	Lb.	1,364	1,615	107	121
Other fresh meats	Lb.	a/ 2,660	2,444	345	533
Other prep. or pres.	Lb.	7,062	5,370	3	b/
Total meats	Lb.	82,294	85,537	43,444	81,259
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Edible	Lb.	4,536	1,405	274	8,845
Stearic acid	Lb.	c/	c/	3,413	4,294
Tallow	Lb.	6,305	4,710	91	190,138
Wool grease, inedible	Lb.	8,184	6,908	5,264	4,551
Silk, raw, including cocoons..	Lb.	81,415	85,040	63,498	61,104
<u>Wool and mohair, unmanufactured-</u>					
Carpet wool	Lb.	121,627	106,913	134,985	104,071
Clothing wool	Lb.	13,663	10,412	7,320	2,771
Combing wool	Lb.	74,038	40,496	32,986	14,864
Hair of the angora, etc.	Lb.	3,000	1,621	1,701	1,082
Carbonized	Lb.	d/	d/	1	b/
Total	Lb.	224,637	159,441	176,993	122,788
<u>Misc. animal products-</u>					
Beeswax and other animal wax	Lb.	4,118	4,086	4,007	4,331
Bones, hoofs & horns	Lb.	111,812	109,357	100,847	68,643
Bristles, crude & sorted	Lb.	4,743	4,545	5,134	4,392
Feathers, crude	Lb.	2,968	2,689	2,703	2,929
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	2,220	2,109	1,264	1,498
Glue stock, hide cuttings, etc.	Lb.	36,291	37,666	7,060	2,054
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,963	11,356	14,165	6,921
Sausage casings	Lb.	17,453	16,613	16,055	15,851
Meat extracts	Lb.	462	541	324	312

Continued -

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States,
average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual
1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	427,018	433,579	465,831	539,076
Coffee	Lb.	1,510,798	1,562,540	1,598,107	1,552,049
Cotton, unmf'd. (478 lbs.)	Bale	286	254	157	116
Feeds and fodders: e/					
Screenings, etc., exc. flaxseed	L. ton	77	74	43	96
Beet pulp	L. ton	29	33	6	21
Bran and shorts	L. ton	224	239	175	322
Oilcake & meal-					
Linseed.....	Lb.	34,815	41,356	17,541	23,249
Soy bean	Lb.	69,449	88,263	55,725	139,081
Copra	Lb.	31,484	22,206	40,548	93,471
Cotton seed	Lb.	13,717	15,218	2,424	101,155
Hay	S. ton	99	46	2	88
Fruits:					
Dried-					
Raisins,	Lb.	3,123	1,777	1,095	953
Currants	Lb.	9,015	8,263	5,991	6,824
Dates	Lb.	51,098	48,298	42,288	53,781
Figs	Lb.	25,374	17,408	6,799	5,655
Apples, fresh	Bu.	103	121	13	28
Bananas	Bunch	55,747	56,836	43,096	51,987
Berries, nat. or in brine ...	Lb.	5,590	5,916	4,265	3,832
Cherries, natural state	Lb.	13,310	10,221	1,684	1,492
Grapefruit	Lb.	9,142	7,991	2,254	7,646
Lemons	Lb.	50,453	33,928	3,471	628
Limes	Lb.	4,662	4,905	4,143	6,065
Grapes, fresh	Cu. ft.	192	223	326	606
Citron, candied, dried, etc.	Lb.	3,899	4,083	4,103	3,654
Olives, green or ripe	Gal.	6,394	6,913	5,806	6,822
Avocados	Lb.	d/	f/	5,263	5,622
Pineapples, prep. or pres. ..	Lb.	4,439	6,021	3,607	13,482
Grains and grain products:					
Barley	Bu.	84	160	30	10,973
Barley malt	Bu.	900	783	4,976	7,980
Corn	Bu.	1,537	663	244	20,427
Oats	Bu.	494	254	143	15,614
Rice	Lb.	43,707	28,109	19,981	39,279
Rice flour	Lb.	4,311	1,024	22,123	42,134
Rye	Bu.	1,204	18	11,949	11,230
Wheat	Bu.	13,788	15,139	11,490	25,116
Wheat flour	Bbl.	4	1	1	4

Continued -

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States,
average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual
1933-34 and 1934-35, con'd

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
Nuts:					
Almonds-					
Shelled	Lb.	14,015	12,570	3,410	2,986
Unshelled	Lb.	1,624	1,525	6	4
Brazil & cream nuts	Lb.	27,551	26,534	23,813	24,913
Cashew	Lb.	£/ 19,239	h/ 8,336	14,069	17,945
Chestnuts	Lb.	19,239	18,127	12,680	14,844
Coconuts in the shell	No.	60,707	62,524	60,967	58,735
Coconut meat-					
From Philippine Is.	Lb.	36,644	40,771	47,076	63,271
Other	Lb.	12,036	4,959	1,638	1,265
Filberts-					
Shelled	Lb.	4,495	4,072	2,026	2,094
Unshelled	Lb.	7,977	7,145	2,551	2,438
Peanuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	26,351	8,468	260	22
Unshelled	Lb.	4,727	2,849	210	333
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	15,693	13,614	5,547	5,632
Unshelled	Lb.	12,272	6,799	321	30
Pecans	Lb.	705	308	488	377
Pignolia	Lb.	526	466	295	340
Pistachio	Lb.	1,424	1,616	1,559	2,217
Vegetable oils, expressed:					
Castor oil	Lb.	415	454	794	434
Coconut oil	Lb.	298,580	324,323	353,105	300,749
Corn	Lb.	1/	1/	9,345	20,296
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1/	6,689	10,686	9,038
Linseed	Lb.	6,509	2,483	10,680	3,086
Olive-					
Edible	Lb.	79,037	82,283	57,433	62,562
Inedible	Lb.	51,755	56,784	46,515	52,591
Palm	Lb.	206,408	250,965	248,456	193,412
Palm kernel, edible & inedible	Lb.	36,401	30,881	16,384	32,932
Vegetable wax	Lb.	5,129	3,220	3,769	3,399
Peanut	Lb.	5,798	7,412	1,218	59,928
Perilla	Lb.	1/	11,291	32,698	42,002
Rapeseed	Gal.	1,992	1,760	1,738	4,765
Sesame, edible & inedible ...	Lb.	a/ 5,820	7,228	51	311
Soybean	Lb.	11,797	7,901	2,512	11,344

Continued -

Foreign Crops and Markets

November 18, 1935

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States,
average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual
1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
Vegetable oils, expressed, cont'd:					
Sunflower seed oil, edible and inedible.....	Lb.	c/	k/ 13,646	23,878	35,141
Tung.....	Lb.	99,520	102,157	122,117	112,372
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	668	1	0	113,354
Hempseed.....	Lb.	25	8	60	533
Oilseeds-					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	112,334	115,744	113,834	79,553
Copra.....	Lb.	491,465	525,870	653,182	327,269
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	16,403	14,204	17,901	15,332
Palm nuts & kernels.....	Lb.	9,933	17,197	12,630	43,084
Perilla seed.....	Lb.	1/	k/ 1,385	2,181	2,875
Poppy.....	Lb.	6,221	6,591	7,654	8,505
Rape.....	Lb.	9,043	9,548	13,254	28,390
Sesame.....	Lb.	m/ 24,591	m/ 31,083	31,244	146,408
Hempseed.....	Lb.	4,904	5,066	5,509	65,235
Kapok.....	Lb.	d/	e/ 196	0	26,686
Rubber, crude.....	Lb.	1,006,877	1,051,320	1,200,934	965,390
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Alfalfa.....	Lb.	1,707	428	24	83
Clover.....	Lb.	17,800	9,921	3,007	1,427
Grass & forage.....	Lb.	6,211	6,443	4,098	37,877
Sugar beet.....	Lb.	14,724	15,691	18,027	11,339
Vetch.....	Lb.	4,261	2,959	4,238	404
Canary.....	Lb.	16,866	18,529	18,784	19,519
Other garden and flower.....	Lb.	7,368	7,023	7,434	6,642
Spices n/.....	Lb.	91,662	86,077	111,118	91,669
Sugar and molasses-					
Sugar, cane.....	S. ton	3,792	3,579	2,819	3,368
Molasses.....	Gal.	230,996	223,617	213,566	251,040
Tea.....	Lb.	91,880	90,284	87,691	83,572
Tobacco, unmanufactured-					
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	18,533	16,913	11,372	10,657
Cigarette leaf.....	Lb.	43,254	40,782	35,558	38,638
Leaf for cigar wrapper.....	Lb.	5,091	4,707	2,213	2,021
Product of the Philippines...	Lb.	2,685	3,802	1,925	2,169
Stems, not cut.....	Lb.	d/	e/ 2,422	2,077	1,909
Total unmf'd., excl. waste	Lb.	70,509	67,681	51,068	53,485

Continued -

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Volume imported into the United States, average 1924-25 to 1933-34, 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Average		1933-34	1934-35
		1924-25 to 1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33		
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	72,702	69,164	8,735	34,814
Green or in brine	Lb.	d/	e/ 6,332	4,496	4,441
Onions	Lb.	68,195	44,684	4,552	14,392
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried	Lb.	15,091	12,182	11,353	7,478
Green	Lb.	d/	e/ 16,331	4,906	4,205
Split	Lb.	a/ 3,286	4,193	3,719	478
Potatoes, white	Lb.	207,109	196,392	126,150	31,929
Tomatoes, natural state.....	Lb.	99,890	112,647	46,254	77,160
Turnips & rutabagas	Lb.	118,376	114,060	92,297	91,726
Canned tomatoes	Lb.	91,924	100,088	75,963	76,286
Tomato paste	Lb.	13,588	12,250	11,363	12,233
Farinaceous substances.....	Lb.	147,299	151,174	228,827	205,900
Fibers, vegetable, unmf'd.-					
Crin vegetal	L.ton	d/	e/ 7	5	4
Flax-					
Hackled	L.ton	2	2	1	1
Other	L.ton	4	3	5	3
Hemp	L.ton	2	1	1	1
Istle	L.ton	12	10	8	6
Jute & jute butts, unmf'd.-	L.ton	67	62	60	49
Kapok	L.ton	8	8	9	11
Manila	L.ton	52	46	43	39
Sisal and henequen	L.ton	124	121	116	74
Hops	Lb.	1,620	1,685	5,535	5,528
Licorice root	Lb.	67,057	62,146	63,357	56,224

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ 8-year average, 1926-27 to 1933-34. b/ Less than 500. c/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1931. d/ Not separately classified prior to June 18, 1930. e/ 3-year average, 1930-31 to 1932-33. Not separately classified prior to June 18, 1930. f/ Except barley, corn, oats and feed wheat which are listed with the grains. g/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1929. h/ 4-year average, 1929-30 to 1932-33. Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1929. i/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1933. j/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1928. k/ 2-year average, 1931-32 and 1932-33. l/ Included with sesame prior to January 1, 1932. m/ Includes perilla prior to January 1, 1932. n/ Excludes a small quantity of miscellaneous spices which were shown in value only.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/....	113	108	109	111	114	126	98	95	101	99	d/78	e/81
Low c/.....	89	82	83	78	83	83	78	82	74	71	d/55	e/62
Oct. 19.....	97	101	96	103	104	118	78	89	74	95	56	76
" 26.....	96	99	95	101	103	114	78	86	75	94	56	76
Nov. 2.....	99	99	96	100	105	113	79	85	76	91	55	76
" 9.....	100	96	98	98	106	109	80	84	76	90	55	70

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to date. d/ October and December futures. e/ November and December futures.

WHEAT: Weighted weekly average cash price at stated markets

Week	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/1....	122	112	109	123	124	139	153	121	105	113	95	90
Low b/.....	89	93	88	93	97	109	110	101	89	85	74	74
Oct. 19.....	116	105	104	116	116	133	147	118	101	109	87	88
" 26.....	112	104	101	114	114	132	142	118	99	105	85	86
Nov. 2.....	113	99	99	113	113	129	140	110	99	105	84	83
" 9.....	111	98	101	111	115	127	141	110	100	104	86	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ July 1 to date.

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin	Paris	Milan	England and Wales
		Hard Winter No. 2	Manitoba No. 3	Argentina a/	Australia b/				
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1934-35 d/	High	97	103	83	97	219	240	208	74
	Low	74	83	61	74	210	197	189	66
1935-36 d/	High	101	104	91	95	229	154	244	80
	Low	74	82	63	71	209	121	205	59
Oct. 3.....	e/	101	104	91	91	214	149	239	74
Oct. 10.....		99	100	88	92	215	147	-	78
Oct. 17.....		94	95	86	84	214	145	-	80

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prices at Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Prices converted at current exchange rates. a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ Producer's fixed price from August 16, 1934. d/ July 1 to date. e/ Nominal

**FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn,
rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/**

No. 3, Oats, and Barley at Reading, Minnesota													
Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley				
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis				
	No. 3	Futures	Futures		No. 2		No. 3		No. 2				
	Yellow						White						
1934: 1935: 1934: 1935: 1934: 1935: 1934: 1935: 1934: 1935: 1934: 1935													
Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents													
High b/...	80	88	80	77	64	42	90	55	57	39	113	73	
Low b/...	60	63	59	57	47	37	68	42	43	27	77	41	
			Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.							
Oct. 12...	77	88	75	62	54	39	78	55	53	31	99	58	
19...	79	87	77	60	54	38	76	50	55	29	102	59	
26...	77	81	75	61	52	37	73	49	53	29	105	63	
Nov. 2...	79	65	76	59	52	38	74	49	53	29	101	65	
9...	80	63	79	59	54	37	77	49	54	29	101	60	

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period July 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports		Shipments 1935,			Exports as far		
	for year		week ended a/			as reported		
	1933-34:	1934-35:	Oct. 26:	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	July 1:	1934-35:	1935-36
	b/	b/				to	b/	b/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:		bushels:	bushels:
United States....	5,935	4,050	96	392	-	Nov. 9	2,487	4,334
Canada.....	1,547	14,453				Sept. 30	3,458	2,061
Argentina.....	23,781	20,129: d/	55: d/	157: d/	317:	Nov. 9	4,874	2,760
Danube coun. d/...	27,707	7,870	272	264	124:	Nov. 9	6,026	6,633
Total.....	58,970	46,502					16,881	15,788
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,405	1,147	13	4		Nov. 2	40	190
Canada.....	8,336	17,407				Sept. 30	3,854	3,314
Argentina.....	20,385	44,072: d/	172: d/	83: d/	117:	Nov. 9	16,536	5,690
Danube coun. d/...	2,027	10	0	0	0:	Nov. 9	10	30
Total.....	32,153	62,636					20,440	9,224
CORN, EXPORTS: e/	1932-33:	1933-34:				Nov. 1 to	1933-34:	1934-35
United States....	7,259	4,382	0	3	-	Nov. 2	1,469	60
Danube coun. d/...	73,299	19,913	34	26	145:	Nov. 2	19,334	14,988
Argentina.....	186,050	228,864: d/	4,960: d/	6,240: d/	6,507:	Nov. 2	227,352	254,496
South Africa d/...	12,610	8,583	909	687	1,216:	Nov. 2	8,583	21,882
Total.....	279,218	262,192					256,738	291,426
United States								
imports.....	169	1,362				Sept. 30	861	36,451

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

HOPS: Area cultivated in specified European countries,
1931-1934

Country	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Germany.....	25,325	19,800	23,638	23,163
Czechoslovakia...	29,884	23,912	25,370	28,935
France.....	6,437	4,576	4,584	4,942
Poland.....	6,178	5,386	6,177	6,425
Yugoslavia.....	5,189	4,448	4,942	7,351
Belgium.....	1,730	1,211	1,408	1,777
Other countries..	938	371	371	741
Total continent	75,731	59,704	66,490	73,334
England.....	19,536	16,529	16,294	18,052
Total Europe...	95,267	76,233	83,384	91,373

John Barth & Sohn, Nürnberg, Germany.

HOPS: Estimated production in specified European countries,
1931-1935

Country	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Germany.....	15,013	13,018	18,331	14,804	20,283
Czechoslovakia...	27,172	16,733	13,812	15,586	15,432
France.....	1,323	2,205	3,650	6,173	a/ 4,409
Poland.....	3,968	3,527	3,307	4,079	4,905
Yugoslavia.....	3,633	3,087	3,527	4,718	8,102
Belgium.....	1,157	827	1,819	2,458	2,205
Other countries..	441	220	220	441	551
Total continent	52,712	39,517	44,676	48,259	55,887
England.....	20,944	21,054	24,251	28,990	
Total Europe...	73,656	60,571	68,927	77,249	

John Barth & Sohn, Nürnberg, Germany. 1935 figures are estimates made by this company in September.

a/ The Alsace district, which is the principal producing region.

BEER: Production in specified European countries,
1913, 1920, and 1929-1934

(In barrels of 31 gallons)

Country	1913	1920	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
Germany.....	59,965	21,829	48,593	41,315	31,607	28,614	29,084	a/31,390
Great Britain	50,108	38,193	27,087	26,219	22,826	18,438	19,951	a/21,633
Austria.....	19,350	511	4,495	4,331	3,736	2,606	2,149	2,061
Belgium.....	14,253	8,868	13,103	14,198	15,659	13,257	12,270	11,759
France.....	10,944	9,840	14,959	15,605	15,829	15,020	15,082	a/14,297
Czechoslo- vakia	-	3,301	10,363	9,722	18,567	8,221	6,786	6,808
Russia ^b /.....	8,638	-	1,704	2,556	3,843	2,556	3,153	3,153
Irish Free S.	-	-	2,965	3,121	2,666	2,368	2,506	a/ 2,491
Switzerland..	2,530	910	2,165	2,224	2,233	2,152	2,061	a/ 2,100
Sweden.....	2,306	1,722	1,749	2,541	2,416	2,391	2,060	a/ 2,070
Poland.....	-	-	2,374	2,144	1,645	1,193	901	a/ 939
Denmark.....	2,100	2,023	1,805	1,952	1,885	1,708	1,724	a/ 1,841
Netherlands..	1,517	1,022	1,937	1,973	1,943	1,792	1,371	a/ 1,289
Saar Terri- tory.....	-	-	885	872	744	660	636	635
Italy.....	573	809	960	768	612	338	340	a/ 317
Hungary.....	-	418	513	380	266	157	140	a/ 142
Yugoslavia...	-	511	511	511	460	272	183	179
Norway.....	439	762	434	447	355	362	339	a/ 342
Luxembourg...	-	-	447	480	423	363	347	360
Rumania.....	267	144	739	538	356	356	305	a/ 377
Finland.....	-	-	284	361	285	252	249	a/ 295
Spain.....	264	257	634	676	634	613	538	638
Bulgaria	141	118	71	43	41	77	51	a/ 39
Lithuania....	-	-	86	98	96	61	60	a/ 51
Turkey.....	83	85	34	35	31	27	19	a/ 18
Estonia.....	-	-	76	59	49	44	51	a/ 43
Danzig.....	-	-	-	-	41	66	54	a/ 69
Portugal.....	34	48	85	71	50	48	50	47
Greece.....	21	25	59	81	72	56	46	a/ 65

John Barth & Sohn, Nürnberg, Germany.

a/ Official figures.

b/ Figures for 1929-1934 in Russia are estimates only.

CANNED PIMENTOS: Spanish shipments to the United States, by months,
1932-33 to 1934-35

Month	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
September.....	78,304	115,039	440,474
October.....	420,073	360,138	271,471
November.....	162,233	231,115	160,103
December.....	261,767	220,627	115,158
January.....	321,634	87,394	156,055
February.....	187,368	249,393	91,243
March.....	179,234	366,755	94,062
April.....	251,529	295,682	89,265
May.....	189,303	170,758	79,827
June.....	121,698	133,783	33,388
July.....	88,779	185,957	-
August.....	204,072	49,796	2,314
Total.....	2,465,994	2,466,437	1,533,360

Agricultural Attache' N. I. Nielsen, Paris.

CANNED PIMIENTOS: Price per case, f.o.b. shipping point or point of
production in Spain, October 7, 1935, with comparisons

Designation	Size of can	Spanish currency a/	United States currency b/
October 1933 (1933 crop)	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>Pesetas</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Number of cans in case:			
24.....	1	27	3.57
50.....	1/2	30	3.73
100.....	1/4	34	4.23
100.....	1/8	18	2.24
April 21, 1934 (1933 crop)			
Number of cans in case:			
24.....	1	33	4.57
50.....	1/2	36	4.98
100.....	1/4	40	5.54
100.....	1/8	24	3.32
September 17, 1934 (1934 crop)			
Number of cans in case:			
24.....	1	26	3.60
50.....	1/2	26-27	3.60-3.74
100.....	1/4	29-30	4.01-4.15
100.....	1/8	20-21.50	2.77-2.98
October 7, 1935 (1935 crop)			
Number of cans in case:			
24.....	1	23	3.14
50.....	1/2	24	3.28
100.....	1/4	28	3.82
100.....	1/8	20	2.73

Agricultural Attache' N. I. Nielsen, Paris.

a/ c.i.f. New York about 2-1/2 Pesetas higher.

b/ Converted at rate of exchange for date specified.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS: Production in Germany, 1929-1934

Year	Rayon of continuous filament <u>a/</u>	Staple or cut fibers <u>a/</u>	Usable waste	Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1929.....	58,323	3,527	2,608	64,458
1930.....	59,063	5,512	2,048	66,623
1931.....	61,903	5,512	2,983	70,397
1932.....	55,496	6,614	2,908	65,018
1933.....	62,392	9,921	2,705	75,018
1934.....	81,967	19,841	4,420	106,229

German Statistical Office, Berlin.

a/ Based partly on estimates of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

HOGS: Fixed prices in Germany, by class, October 15, 1935

Class	Weight		Price <u>a/</u>	
	Kilograms	Pounds	Reichsmarks per 50 kilograms	Cents per pound <u>b/</u>
A.....	over 150	over 331	50 to 54.5 +3.0	19.3 to 20.9
B.....	120 to 150	265 to 331	50 to 54.5 + 1.0	18.6 to 20.3
C.....	100 to 120	220 to 265	50 to 54.5 - 1.0	17.8 to 19.5
D.....	under 100	under 220	50 to 54.5 - 3.0	17.2 to 18.8

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from report by H. E. Reed Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

a/ Basic prices have been fixed for all the important German markets, ranging from Reichsmarks 50.00 to Reichsmarks 54.50 per 50 kilograms.b/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

November 18, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

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COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool,
November 1, 1935, with comparisons

Description	1935								
	September				October				Nov.
	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling.....	12.56	12.70	13.38	13.10	13.49	13.28	13.09	13.20	13.21
Low Middling.....	11.85	11.98	12.66	12.39	12.67	12.46	12.23	12.43	12.39
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis.....	16.71	16.69	17.25	17.44	17.81	17.71	18.17	18.65	19.00
Uppers.....	14.58	14.67	15.20	14.72	15.11	14.58	14.18	14.21	14.27
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara.....	11.94	12.08	12.76	12.49	12.88	12.87	12.79	12.94	12.90
Sao Paulo.....	12.36	12.49	13.17	12.90	13.29	13.28	13.20	13.35	13.31
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good).....	10.36	10.48	11.00	10.85	11.53	11.54	11.50	11.65	11.71
Omra No. 1, Fine.....	9.68	9.80	10.32	10.30	10.97	11.03	10.99	11.21	11.28
Sind (Fully good).....	7.31	7.92	8.38	8.35	8.85	8.72	8.88	9.11	9.17
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	13.79	13.93	14.61	14.33	15.03	15.22	15.24	15.50	15.46

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen and
London for one day each week with comparisons

Market and Description	1935		1934
	November 7	November 14	November 15
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	30.2	35.0	30.0
San Francisco, 92 score.....	32.5	34.5	32.0
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	21.9	21.9	21.2
London:			
Danish.....	27.3	27.3	27.0
New Zealand.....	22.2	22.6	16.9
Dutch.....	23.4	23.9	a/
Lithuanian.....	22.0	22.5	a/
Siberian.....	21.3	21.6	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

a/ No quotation, or quotation not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Nov. 2, 1934 and 1935

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Nov. 9, 1934 and 1935

Commodity	: July 1 - Nov. 2 :		Week ended			
	: 1934 :	: 1935 :	: Oct. 9 :	: Oct. 26 :	: Nov. 2 :	: Nov. 9 :
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
GRAINS:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:
Wheat <u>a/</u>	: 2,768 :	: 94 :	: 0 :	: 1 :	: 2 :	
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	: 7,459 :	: 5,170 :	: 164 :	: 212 :	: 912 :	
Barley <u>a/</u>	: 2,487 :	: 4,334 :	: 24 :	: 96 :	: 392 :	
Corn.....	: 1,469 :	: 60 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 3 :	
Oats.....	: 40 :	: 190 :	: 2 :	: 13 :	: 4 :	
Rye.....	: 0 :	: 4 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	
	: Jan. 1 - Nov. 9 :					
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
PORK:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:
Hams and shoulders.....	: 55,526 :	: 48,016 :	: 365 :	: 1,005 :	: 485 :	: 590 :
Bacon, incl. sides.....	: 17,234 :	: 5,876 :	: 73 :	: 99 :	: 98 :	: 79 :
Pickled pork.....	: 16,019 :	: 7,401 :	: 40 :	: 138 :	: 6 :	: 40 :
Lard, excl. neutral.....	: 407,279 :	: 82,887 :	: 348 :	: 813 :	: 658 :	: 1,591 :

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, 1,000 bushels; flour 8,100 barrels; from San Francisco, barley 392,000 bushels; rice 1,944,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	: Total :		Shipments 1935		Shipments	
	: shipments :		: week ended :		: July 1 - Nov. 9 :	
	: 1933-34:	: 1934-35:	: Oct. 26:	: Nov. 2:	: Nov. 9:	: 1934 : 1935
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:
North America <u>a/</u>	: 220,616:	: 168,712:	: 7,684:	: 44,800:	: 4,717:	: 74,994: 56,774
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	: 194,213:	: 176,059:	: 6,709:	: 9,088:	: 5,052:	: 109,937: 134,794
United States <u>c/</u>	: 37,002:	: 121,532:	: 213:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	: 140,128:	: 186,223:	: 1,804:	: 1,484:	: 1,783:	: 69,420: 42,555
Australia.....	: 90,736:	: 111,628:	: 2,032:	: 2,792:	: 2,163:	: 37,864: 33,339
Russia <u>d/</u>	: 26,656:	: 1,696:	: 1,088:	: 456:	: 1,224:	: 1,192: 16,240
Danube & Bulgaria <u>d/</u>	: 15,872:	: 4,104:	: 776:	: 840:	: 728:	: 496: 5,624
British India.....	: c/2,084:	: c/2,318:	: 56:	: 16:	: 24:	: 304: 176
Total <u>e/</u>	: 496,092:	: 474,683:	:	:	:	: 122,180: 154,708
Total European ship-	:	:	:	:	:	: f/ : f/
ments <u>a/</u>	: 401,560:	: 387,752:	: 7,344:	:	:	: 137,000: 109,992
Total ex-European ship-	:	:	:	:	:	: f/ : f/
ments <u>a/</u>	: 123,352:	: 142,424:	: 2,680:	:	:	: 38,144: 36,528

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To October 26.

November 18, 1935

Foreign Currencies

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EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies November 9, 1935 with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1933	1934	1935			1935		
		Oct.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso...	37.89	32.95	33.12	32.86	32.71	32.76	32.77	32.80
Canada.....	Dollar.....	97.60	102.12	99.78	99.26	98.53	98.59	98.37	98.99
China.....	Shang yuan...	29.85	34.59	36.86	37.62	35.61	34.18	31.45	29.75
Denmark....	Krono.....	20.84	22.06	22.18	22.04	21.91	21.94	21.95	21.98
England....	Pound.....	466.83	494.03	496.99	493.07	490.78	491.43	491.60	492.20
France.....	Franc.....	5.82	6.62	6.63	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59
Germany....	Reichsmark...	35.43	40.45	40.35	40.23	40.23	40.23	40.23	40.23
Italy.....	Lira.....	7.82	8.61	8.21	8.14	8.12	8.12	8.11	8.11
Japan.....	Yen.....	27.77	28.63	29.32	28.94	28.67	28.71	26.72	28.74
Mexico.....	Peso.....	28.17	27.75	27.75	27.76	27.76	27.77	27.77	27.77
Netherlands	Guilder.....	59.95	68.09	67.78	67.56	67.74	67.85	67.90	67.91
Norway.....	Krone.....	23.45	24.83	24.95	24.77	24.66	24.69	24.70	24.73
Spain.....	Peseta.....	12.43	13.73	13.73	13.66	13.65	13.66	13.66	13.65
Sweden.....	Krona.....	24.07	25.48	25.62	25.42	25.30	25.34	25.35	25.38
Switzerland	Franc.....	28.79	32.77	32.72	32.50	32.53	32.51	32.50	32.51

Federal Reserve Board

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, November 6, 1935, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	November 7, 1934	October 30, 1935	November 6, 1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	18.15	17.70	17.70
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg...	19.21	16.56	16.37
UNITED KINGDOM: b/			
Prices at Liverpool 1st. quality			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
Danish wiltshire sides.....	19.17	18.65	18.74
Canadian green sides.....	17.93	17.15	16.73
American short green hams.....	18.94	21.14	21.12
American refined lard.....	10.05	17.56	17.06

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

b/ Week ended Friday.

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